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A JOURNEY THROUGH PALESTINE.

THE TIMES offers its readers a splendid illustrated work, entitled "THE HOLY LAND PHOTOGRAPHED." Two coupons and ten cents will get one part.

VOL: 7-NEW SERIES NO 330.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY MARCH 3 1894.

GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY DEAD.

The Distinguished Confederate Soldier Passed Away Last Night.

EVENTFUL CAREER IN WAR AND PEACE,

Loth to Leave the Union but Bravely Defended His Beloved Southland.

ESTIMATES OF OLD SOLDIERS.

What General Fitz Lee and Other Southern Officers Say of Him. Interesting Rec. ollections and Incidents of the Brave Old Commander-Funeral Arrangements Not Yet Announced,

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 2-Special. General Jobat A. Early died to-night at 18:30 o'clock. The day passed, and neduately sent for. He arrived and reined until the end. Major Daniel, who as been at his bedside for a week past, with him till his death. Besides mator, his nephew, Mr. Cabell and his pleces, Misses Mollie and His Early, were at his bedside. nator Daniel said he thought the Genend realized the end was near.

#### The Last Farewell,

he old General seemed aware of his coaching end early in the day. Before called for the morning paper, as tis invariable custom, and at-ticd to read, but found that his sight failing. Soon afterward he handed mand to Senator Daniel and calmity "I want to tell you good bye, Major." then told his nephew, Cabell Early, cil, after which he dropped into a slumber, Later in the day the voteran asked Senator Daniel not ave the room as he wanted to talk that time he suffered such intense resting quietly in Senator Daniel's.

#### Foneral Announcement Later.

arrangements have been made for meral, and none will be made beerrow. Private telegrams have by Senator Daniel to many of Early's ex-Confederate

eight before was cold and rainy, and in



ORN. JUBAL A. EABLY. is morning the streets were covered with bet. By noon, however, this had all belief, and when the General ascended stone steps of the post-office there was sleet upon them. He reached the top 4 up and carried home in his buggy, to seemed to be dazed, and on arriving tome refused to leave his buggy, saying was not his home. Dr. Terrell was im-

cal attention. Some think his fall was caused by slipping or missing his footing, but others may it was the result of an attack of vertice on the Sanday and Menday following his accident. In spite of protests from his physician he insisted on going down the street, and had himself wheeled in an invalid's chair some five or six blocks. From that time m, with a rally now and then, but om the heginning Dr. Terrell entertained hopes for his recovery. It became evisoon after his accident that he ald not recover, and most of the time of

### Sketch of His Life.

Early was born in Frankiin Virginia, on the fourth day of aber, 1816, and is therefore in his ty-lighth year. His father was a sitial farmer, and his mother, a liatraton, belonged to the largest solding family in the State. His standfather was in some respects ric; he had nine sons whom he after the patriarchal characters in Testament, whose names com-with the letter J.-Jeremiah, Jonathan, Jubal, etc. These bapnames have been perpetuated in ally. The general's father inherit-name of Joab, the great captain arrior of King David, and nost by transmitted to his son Jubal ary proclivities and talents of misnomer, however, in calling the son of Lamech, the father handled the harp and th he music of minie balls was more to his nature than that of or wind instruments. Jubal reof his sectioneof the State, and laving received the appointment Foint, he entered the national cademy. On his way thither through Philadelphia, on the an upper room in the City North Third street, where he d out the dead body of the ila circumstance that deeply Among his classmates at there were several that onspicuously on both sides in derate war, among them General Their hostile attitude thirty later was anticipated by a personal

young Hooker recounted

the structtles of slavery as his credulous

mind had imbibed them-among others that the slaveholders had the superan-nuated and unserviceable negroes summarily killed and buried, "Jube" nounced it as a siander, and when the society adjourned vigorously assaulted "Joe." The story is a ludicrous one, as General Early was wont to tell it.

At West Point. Young Early was graduated in 1877, as a second lieutenant of artillery, and was soon after ordered to Florida, where he served for several months in the Seminole war. There were no railroads in the west in those days, and the troops were returned from Florida on boats across the Gulf, and up the Mississippi, and its tributaries. At what was then Ross' Ferry, now Chattanooga, Lieutenant Early resigned his commission in the army, and returned to his native county of Franklin, Virginia, where he studied law, and entered upon a successful prac-tice of that profession. Although he was reserved in manner, and never sought was reserved in manner, and never sought popularity, his force of character and intellect were such that he rapidly secured the confidence of his county people. He was appointed Commonwealth's attorney by the court, and represented Franklin county for two terms in the Legislature. During the Mexican war he tendered his services, and was appointed by Governor Smith, a major in a Virginia regiment. His regiment did not arrive regiment. His regiment did not arrive in time to participate actively in any in time to participate actively in any of the principal battles. After the capitulation of the city of Mexico General Early was appointed military Governor of Monterey, and discharged the duties of this trust for several months. The exposure of the service in Mexico brought on the rheumatism, from which his body was bent, and ever after presented the pathetic picture which most everybody in Virginia is so familiar. in Virginia is so familiar.

He returned to the practice of law in Frankin county, and under the altered constitution of 1850, the office of Commonwealth's attorney was made elective by the people: he was again chosen to that position by the popular suffrage.

The Convention of 1861. In January, 1861, he was elected a member of the so-called gecession convention, over a candidate who advocated the disruption of the Union, Having been a lifelong Whig, of the most conservative type, he ranged himself in that body with such men as Ballard Preston, Rob-ert E. Scott, John Janney, and Robert Y. Conrad, in opposition to the secession element. He was the most extreme Union member of the body, and the last Union member of the body, and the in-to sign the ordinance of secession, enter-ing upon the journal the reasons that induced him reluctantly to yield his objections. On the day the ordinance objections. On the day the ordinance passed, the 17th of April, he was appeinted by the Governor (a staunch opponent Democrat in former days of General Early's political views) a Colonel in the Virginia forces, and placed upon a commission to enlist and organize the

Virginia troops.

He was soon afterwards appointed to the same rank in the Confederate service, and went to Lynchburg, where, as Commander of the Post, he mustered into service the companies organized in that section of the State. When ten of these were mustered in he requested to have them consolidated into the Twenty-fourth Virginia regiment, and to be assigned to his command. This was done, and he at once reported with his command at Ma-

In the affair at Blackburn's Ford, of the 18th of July, he commanded a brigade a of July, he commanded a brigade as ranking Colonel, and acted as support to Longstreet's brigade, without being actively engaged. On the Mart the brigade was on the extreme right, Late in the progress of that doubtful conflict he received orders to march his brigade to the search of the search active. at the very crisis of the battle, and de-ploying on the extreme left, outflanked the attacking column of the enemy, and decided the fate of the day. Despite the graphic and familiar narrative of the influence both with the people and dsive blow being struck by Kirby Smith's troops arriving at a double quick at the fateful moment, the indisputable truth of history is that this credit belongs mainly to Early's brigade, which went to the left of Kirby Smith's and turned the enemy's flank, whereupon the stampede ensued. In recognition of his services on this occasion he was made Brigadier-General.

Brigadier-General.

In the retreat up the Peninsula, before McClellan, in the spring of 1882, Early's brigade rendered conspicuous service, and at the battle of Williamsburg, he was severely wounded, and incapacitated for service. But after two or three months of medical treatment with characteristic obstinacy, he reported for duty, against the remonstrance of his physicians In the Valley.

When, after the Seven Days' battles around Richmond, Jackson led the advances of the Confederate forces towards the Valley, Early led the advanof Jackson's troops; and at the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, he was in the advance, and bore the brunt of that hotly contested field. At Warrenton Springs his command was

At Warrenton Springs his command was sent across the Rappahannock, and, upon the sudden rise of the stream, became separated for a day from the main army, and but for the cool strategy of Early would have been overwhelmed by Pope namy. He marched with Jackson by the circuitous route of Thoroughfare Gap to the scene of the Second Manas-sas, and rendered most essential service in repelling the successive assaults the enemy for three days until the arriva of Longstreet's corps, on the 29th. It was the men of his command who hurled stones at the enemy, at the railroad crossing when their ammunition was exhausted. He was then made Major Genhausted. eral and assigned to a division; and at Antietam sustained and repelled the fierce assaults of McClellan's forces on the left of the Confederate line. His next most notable service was at the battle of Fredericksburg, the 13th of December, 1862. His division was on the extreme right at Hamilton's Crossing When about I o'clock, Franklin's corps broke through the Confederate lines, threatening the disastrous rupture of Lee's army, Early's division advanced and drave them back. At the battle of Chancellorsville, that followed four months after, General Early was assigned with 8,500 men to the responsible position of holding the Rappahanneck front at Fredericksburg against the advance of Sedgwick's powagainst the advance of Sedgwick's pow-erful corps of 23,000 troops. This he suc-cessfull accomplished; for although Sedg-wick on Sunday morning occupied Ma-rye's heights, yet Early in combination with two of Longstreet's corps, on Mon-day drove the enemy from this com-manding position, and prevented Sedgwick from coming to the rescue of Hook-er in his dire extremity.

At Gettysburg.

The distinguished services of Early at Gertysburg, in repulsing the enemy on the first of July, and holding the left of Lee's army during the two succeeding days, are the well-known notable events of history. At the battle of the Wilder-ness in the following May Early's division acted a conspicuous part. On the fifth his division was mainly instrumental in repulsing the attack of Warren's corps. in repulsing the attack of Warren's corps.
At the fierce attack of the loth of May, at Spottsylvania Courthouse, and the still more sanguinary assault of the 12th, he rendered most efficient service. He was made Major General, and assigned to the command of A. P. Hill's corps (that officer being sick and unable to command.) On the 12th of June, 1864, in front of Pichmond, Early received orders from of Richmond, Early received orders from General Lee to move with the Second corps to the Shenandoah Valley, to meet Hunter. This was the day before Grant put his army in motion to join Butler on James River. Early had discretionary

Arriving at Charlottesville on the 16th of June, in advance of his troops Early received a telegram from General Breckenridge at Lynchburg, informing him that Hunter was in Bedford county, and moving on Lynchburg. The distance was sixty miles. Early, with the instinct of a soldier, assumed responsibility, took possession of the trains and rolling stock, and by instant efforts dispatched his troops by railway to Lynchburg. These arrived in the urgent hour of need, and in the extreme moment to save the city from the the urgent hour of need, and in the ex-treme moment to save the city from the ravages of Hunter's overwhelming cav-alry and infantry. That Lynchburg was not destroyed and desolated by the mer-ciless myrmidons of Hunter is due ex-clusively to the quick perception and prompt action of Early. General Lee, as prompt action of Party. Ceneral Lec. as said above had given Early discretionary powers, but on the retreat of Hunter, suggested to Early the expediency of operating in the Valley, without crossing the Potomac. The latter, however, acting on his own plentpotentiary powers, decided, against the cautionary counsel of Lee, to enter Maryland. The animating arials of history recount how he routed the vastly superior forces of General Lew Wallace at Monocacy, and marching for-ward for three days threat ned Washing-ton in plain view of the spires of the city, and the dome of the Capitol.

His D saster. On his retirement from Maryland in the early days of August, 1864, he held the Valley, protecting Winchester, and the adjacent section. The next eventful story of his career was the battle of Winchester. There, with less than ten thou-sand men of all arms, he withstood over 40,000 of the enemy, infantry and ar-tillery, with splendidly equipped cavalry thery, with spicially equipped cavalry exceeding in numbers his outire force. That Early was permitted at night to withdraw his troops in good order, without molestation from a cavalry force exceeding in number his entire command of all arms, is one of the most notable exceeding of skill and headen of notable exceeding in and headen of skill and headen of skill and headen. of all arms, is one of the most notable events of skill and heroism chronicled in all the annals of strategic skill. It is useless here to recapitulate the suc-ceeding disastrous days of Early's com-mand in the Valley, The battle of Cetar Creek on the 19th of October, which commenced in a signal victory, and ended in a signal defeat, is the sole instance in the long and illustrions career of Early, of a disastrous failure; but the pen of impartial history will recount that this disaster was not to be accounted to him. Where the fault lay is not the part of this sad tribute to record. It will come out in luminous letters in the veracious ecord of the Confederate war, yet to be

ate pen of history. Gen. Early's Estate. The General is supposed to be worth between two and three hundred thousand dollars. He has received over \$90,000 during his connection with the Louisiana lottery. But a large part of this he has spent in placing his near and more respent in placing his near and more remote family connections in comfortable circumstances, and in responding liberally to the thousand calls upon him from the widows and children of Confederate soldiers throughout the south. He has generously opened his purse strings to these, even in hundreds of cases where he did not know them. He was a rough diamond. Beneath an exclusive and repellant extension he had a warm and aving and exterior, he had a warm and sym-pathetic heart, even as the eagle that soars with unwinking eye nearest the sun wears beneath his wing the softest

General Lee's Letter.

A few days after the Waynesbore Valley, General Lee said in his letter o

"Your reverses in the Valley, of which confidence in your ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause is unimpulsed. I have revertheless felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current opin ion without injustice to your reputation and injury to the service."

A Voluntary Exile.

The war over and Lee surrendered, Early, after a long and dangerous ride from Virginia through the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Missis sippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and without giving his parole to the United States authorities, left the country, a voluntary exile, rather than submit to the

Cast His Fortune With Maximillan,

At the close of the war Early went o Mexico to cast his fortunes with Maximilian, but arrived too late and the went to Europe. He returned to Toronto.



EARLY DURING THE WAR. Canada, and while there wrote for gra-tuitous and private circulation, "A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States of America.

Louisiana Lottery. After living there for several years he came South, and in company with General Gustave T. Beauregard, superintended the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery. His interest in the drawings was very great, and the effect of the approaching drawing always affected him and he seemed more animated just be-fore the time came for him to take his fore the time came for him to take his monthly trip to New Orleans from this place, than at any other time. For this business he received the immense salary of \$25,000 per annuam. A large portion of this salary was expended by him in charity. No widow or orphan of the Confederacy could appeal to him in vain. He would sometimes show to his intimate friends the letters of appeal he received from his pensioners, but would ceived from his pensioners, but would invariably refuse to allow any publication of them.

He was a warm supporter of the Democratic cause, and contributed liberally to campaign funds. Some years ago the Australian ballot system was inaugurated Australian ballot system was inaugurated here by the Democrats for use in the primaries of the party, and each voter was required to prepare his ballot in the private compartment of the booth. This arrangement made the General very angry, and he at first refused most positively to vote in the manner prescribed.

A Wall Tumbled On Him. years ago a block of buildings owned by General Early on Main street was burned, and only the walls were left standing. The General's office was in one powers to operate in the Vailey, or to of the buildings, and several days after

move across the Potomac into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The Hunter Raid.

Arriving at Charlottesville on the dismantied building. While in there rummaging around for some old papers and books the walls fell in with a tremendous crash. books the walls fell in with a tremendous crash, and it at cooe became circulated that he had been crushed by them. Search was immediately made for his body, but instead he was found safe and sound, with only a few scratches. He was protected by several beams, which in falling had formed a sort of a screen over him.

His Favorite Resort. The office of the Dolly Virginian prior to the sale of the paper was his favorite resort, and every day between 12 and 2 o'clock he could be found there in company with Colonel L. S. Marye, telling fokes and comparing experience. He was a very close reader of the newspapers, and was to the editors of the names of and woe to the editors of the papers if he should happen to find any errors of any sort in the make-up. His keen eye would discover the alightest irregularity.

and they would be sure to hear from him. His Estimate of Confederate Chieftains, men, in his estima-war were Lee, Jack-The three gre for them he had the

test profound Early was gift dd recall the minutest engagements in war n euch language as pleasant entertainer society, and always e cared litt efused to allo and everything his consent and with his positive disapproval.

Personal Characteristics.

As a man he was abrupt in his mans, generous to those ners, utterly ving, plain spoken, a a brilliant conversagood writer, a tionalist. He w very familiar with the Scriptures one points on Bib-inder his abrupt ex-many a fine and fracter, which he spent trying to conceal. His most history. nost of his time was to be painted as he was, and ok every pains to see that no one hould think better of him than he really was. In this way he was known to very few, but to those he will live long in their memories for the good that was in him.

# FITZ LEE'S ESTIMATE OF EARLY.

General Fits Lee says of General Early: A careful examination of the military record of General Early will prove gift vouchsafed to many. Faith unfat-tering in his cause. Loyalty to his com-A resolute will, and above all

se did he, and never came back.

I first knew him at First Manassas, and remember being impressed with his important service of keeping Sedgwick from moving on Lee's rear. He had between 7,000 and 8,000 muskets while Sedgwick's imately driven back, he ski'fully man-ed to join McLaw's and Anderson and

at tectysours he rendered line service on Lee's left and as usual went into battle at the right moment and right place on the afternoon of the first day's battle and was in favor of pursuing the retreating Federal troops over-Cemetery Heights that evening, which would have resulted in the battle being fourth elsewhere. He was he battie being foucht elsewhere. He was elected to move against Hunter and afterwards threaten Washington, and made ackson's successor in the Valley Department. His force was too small to be efective and the results of the campaign vorce disastrous. If he was obstinate he was clear headed, if a cynic at times is mind was comprehensive, and his opinons always commanded General Lee's report. If he possessed strong prejudices. ect. If he possessed strong prejudices had tender feelings, and an attempt conceal them was not always success it, and if sareastic of speech and trend ant in his humor, he was strong in his friendships with an honesty beyond price. Generous with his means, he gave, it is said, of them more freely to the Catholic church than other denominations because he had heard the Pope wanted to recognize the Confederacy. When General Lee surrendered, he wanted Gabriel to blow his horn!

DR. JONES RECOLLECTIONS.

Early's Old Brigade Chaplain, Recalls

Many Interesting Incidents of the War, UNIVERSITY OF VA., March 2. Special,-Rev. Dr. J. William Jones chaptain of the Virgiria University, who these recollections of General Early:
"The that time I ever saw General Early was but after the battle of Malvern Hill which closed "Seven Days Battles" around Richmond, the last of June and Carlo of July, 182, when he came to amand of "the old fourth bri-of Ewell's Division, Jackson's which General Arnold Elzey had and skilfully led until he had severely wounded on the 27th of

Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, Virginia Regiment, Virginia Regiment, Twenty-sinia Regiment, Fifty-second testiment, Fifty-eighth Virginia Feurty-fourth Virginia Regiorty-ninth Virginia Regiment Jackson's valley campaign, had imperishable laurels in the recent buttles, and was as splendid a n as ever "kept step to the In tommand of Jackson's Corp.

He commanded the brigade until the and General Lawton reproses, and General Laws, and reproduce the slow which he bravely and ably led after Cold Harbor in June, 1886, was placed in command of the old second (Jackson's) corps, and sent to drive Hunter from Lynchburg, and make his famous campaign against Washing-ton, and his defence of the Valley of Virginia against Sheridan who always outnumbered him more than five to one.

I thus raw, and heard, a great deal of General Early during the war; but I knew him most intimately after the war, when he was president, and I secretary of the Southern Historical Society, and I was thrown a result deal with him. was thrown a great deal with him. His acts were above board and before he world. His faults were obvious. In-

'He wore his faults upon his outer sleeve That every daw might peck at." But now that he has "passed over to the great majority," let us forget his faults, and remember his great ability, his stern patriotism, his unpurchasable integrity, his love for truth, his hatred of skulkers "during or since the war," his unwavering devotion to the land and cause he loved so well and his shie cause he loved so well, and his able defence of the truth of Confederate history, and manly vindication of the name and fame of our Confederate leaders and people.

One of the Ablest Captains.

Ac a soldier, he was unquestionably one of the ablest men we had. His service in command of Ewell's old Divison at First Fredericksburg, Second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Divison at First Fredericksburg, Second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Campaign of 1854, from the Rapidan to Cold Harbor, and the ability with which he handled A. P. Hill's corps when in temporary command of it at Spottsylvania Courthouse during the sickness of General Hill, gave the army and the people the highest opinion of his ability as a soldier, and there was no surprise when it was announced that General Lee had put him in command of Ewell's corps (the old "Stonewall' Corps), and had sent him to meet Hun-Corps), and had sent him to meet Hun-ter at Lynchburg.

Had He Fallen at Cold Harbor.

Had He Pattern at Cold Tarbor.

If General Early had failen at Cold Harbor in June '64, or in front of Washington, July 8th, he would unquestionably have gone down to history as one of the ablest generals of the Confederacy, The subsequent disasters in the Valley did dim his fame, for the time at least, but when the future historian comes to scan all of the facts he will do justice to this able and sturdy soldier.

R. E. Lee's Estimate of Him,

the cause, and of the identy and en-ergy with which he always supported his (Lee's) efforts, and the courage and de-votion he ever manifested in the service of the country."

be limited to \$1,500, to be paid from the contingent fund of the House. He ex-plained the necessity of making the in-vestigation, the committee having been unable to reach a conclusion on the sub-

More than once I heard him express himself in strong terms as to General

Early's ability as a soldier.

Upon several occasions I heard President Davis speak of General Early as among the ablest soldiers whom the war produced, and there can be but little doubt that this will be the caim vertier of bistory.

Upon several occasions I heard President Davis speak of General Early as among the abiest soldiers whom the war produced, and there can be but little doubt that this will be the caim verdict of history.

Certainly his old soldiers believed in him. General Early was in the true sense of the term a patriot. True to the Union, be was true to Virginia, and true to the South, and while he refused to vote for the ordinance of secession or to sign it until after the battle of Williamsburg, he did believe in the right of revolution, and when the second of the resulting the sergeant at Arms to withhold the per diem of members for absences. he did believe in the right of revolution, and when the war begun he did not hesitate to cast in his lot with his mitive South, and from that day the cause of the Confederacy had no truer, firmer, more devoted adherent than he.

If there was a class, whom he heartly despised it was those men who were clamorous for secession and then skulked

out of it when the war came.

An Original Secussionist. I remember to have witnessed this scene on one of our marches. We were passing through a certain village where fived an orbinal secessionist who had denounced him as "a submissionist" in the Virginia Convention. Rising up to a crowd on the street "Old Jube" inquired where Mr. — was, and what he was doing, and being told that he was alsent, he said: "I am very sorry, I would like doing, and being told that he was absent, he said: "I am very sorry, I would like to see him. He is the gentleman who used to denounce me as 'a submissionist' in the Virginia Convention, who used to say that he did not want peaceable secession, that he wanted to wade through seas of blood to independence.' I would really like to see him. I want to see how much blood he has on his breeches, I understand that he holds a blan position in the grand army of speculators who are fighting us in the rear while we are at wills Early was selected to perform the important service of keeping Sedgwick from moving on Lee's rear. He had between 7,000 and 8,000 muskets while Sedgwick's force numbered, with Gibbon's division of the Sedgwick's force numbered with the great orator, statesman, and soldier forced in the sedgwick is the first proposed to the sedgwick's force numbered with Gibbon's division of the sedgwick's force numbered with the sedgwick's force numbered with the sedgwick's force numbered with Gibbon's division of the sedgwick's force numbered with the sedgwick's force number to-night of the 'Dred Scott decision,' and of our right to carry our negroes into the territories? It looks very much as if we were going to lose some of them from the

States does it not?"
General Early's bold, able, and ever tender defence of the cause of the Con-federacy and of its leaders, private soldiers, and people from the close of the war to the time of his death is known and honored of all men.

Thoroughly posted on all of the details of the war, accurate in his statements, and very able in his way of putting things, his terse, vigorous, English, and keen, cutting sentences were felt far and wide, and his military papers are among the most valuable that have been written.

# His Memoirs of the War.

His "Memoir of the Last Year of the War" is very valuable, and it is under-stood that he has left in manuscript his stood that he has left in manuscript his memoirs of the whole war, which will be an, invaluable contribution to our history. He guarded the name and fame of General Lee with filial tenderness, and affection, and his friendship for President Davis and his rendiness to defend him against slander and vindicate his conreally touching.

But he was equally ready to do justice to all of his old comrades, and to the private soldlers of the Confederacy.

Seven Surviving Lieutenant Generals.

Our old soldlers are fast passing away Of the twenty-one Lieutientant Generals commissioned by the Confederacy only seven of them now remain; General James Longstreet, Gaineaville, Ga.; Stephen D. Lee, Starkeville, Miss.; A. P. Stewart, War Records office, Washington; Wade

Hampton, Washington; Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky; Joseph Wheeler, House of Rep-resentatives, Washington, and John B. Gordon, United States Senate. But among them all there was no truer patriot, more devoted soldier, or firmer adherent to the nuse of the Confederacy than General Peace to his ashes!

Honor to his memory!

WHAT LONGSTREET SAYS. When Told of Gen. Enrly's Death He Sald:

"They are all Passing Away." GAINESVILLE, GA., March 2.-Special When your correspondent called upon General James Longstreet at his residence to-night and informed him of the death of General Early, the old man was deeply

"They are all passing away," said he, "and soon the grave will close over all who took part in the war of the Confederacy.

Unveiling of the Lee Statue,

Many persons will recall General Early on his visit to this city during the unveiling exercises of the Lee monument, and also the part he took in them. He not only had a conspicuous place in the parade, but was chosen, as one of the senior officers of the Army of Northern Virginia, to introduce Mr. Archer Anderson, who delivered the address just before the dropping of the veil from the statue. General Early was introduced to the vast throng by Governor Mealinney, who paid throng by Governor Mealiney, who paid a glowing tribute to the bravery and generalship of the General. He was probably the largest single contributor to the monument fund.

Norfolk and Western Earnings.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The January statement of the Norfolk and Western shows: Gross earnings, \$788,154; increase, \$104,907; expenses, \$996,997; increase, \$9,538; leed more than almost any man I ever net, \$81,181; increase, \$94,749.

# MEREDITH ON HIS METTLE,

# During the Pension Debate He Takes Exceptions to a Republican's Remark,

PARTISAN DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE

On the Pension Appropriation Bill\_The Fortifications Bill Passed-Honorable Galusha A. Grow Sworn In,

WASHINGTON, March, 2-The calm after the storm was particularly noticeable in the appearance of the House this morning. The galleries were comparatively deserted, and the floors were almost bare of members. A general air of listlessness marked the demeanor of the two or three score Republicans in their seats. They did not even seem to be interested in their mail or the morning papers, in which they made a pretence of engaging themselves.

Mr. Bankhead (Dem., Ala.), chalrman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, asked the consideration of a resolution, authorizing the committee either in whole or by subcommittee, to investigate the question of the erection of a new public building at Chicago with permission to hold sessions in Chi-General Lee always spoke in high terms of Early's "ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause," and of "the fidelity and enbe limited to \$1,500, to be paid from the vestigation, the committee having been unable to reach a conclusion on the subect from the reports of experts and architects now before it. The resolution was agreed to, after being amended so that

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.), chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, report-ed, claiming it to be privileged under the rules, a bill regulating the disposal by the Secretary of the Interior of aban-

doned military reservations. Mr. Sayres (Dem., Tex.), chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, raised the question of consideration against the report in favor of the fortifications bill, but, by a vote of 80 to 57, the House de-cided to consider the land bill. After explanation and some debate by members from public land States, the bill was passed without a division.

After explanation and some debate by members from public land States, the bill was passed without a division.

A New (Old Member.

An interesting incident marked the proceedings at this point. Taking a place in the centre aisle, Mr. Holman, the "Father of the House," addressed the Chair. He said that thirty-one years are the Hon. Galusha A. Grow had left the place now filled with so much honor by the Speaker at a period when the country was in the throes of civil war. Now, after this long period. Mr. Grow returned to the House, having been elected last week a representative at large from the State of Pennsylvania. He asked unanimous consent that Mr. Grow, who was present be now sworn in, the certificate of the Governor not having yet arrived.

upon the arm of Mr. Holman, the ven him by Speaker Crisp. His seventy years did not appear to sit heavily upon him, and his bearing was as vigorous as that shown in his portrait, which has for many years adorned the corridor of the hall. At the conclusion of the ceremony there was a gentle round of appliause, and members crowded about him to grasp his hand and welcome the new-old member into their midst, After paying his respects to Speaker Crisp, Mr. Grow took a seat at the extreme left of the Chair between his judgely-faced, black-haired colleague, Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania and Mr. Quisg, the youth-ful member from New York, and the three made a pleasant and striking pic-

The routine of proceedings was resumed, and Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) endeavored to secure consideration for the resolution agreed upon by the Committee on the Judiciary, directing an investigation of the injunction issued by Judg Jenkins, forbiding the employes of th Northern Pacific rallroad to strike against the schedule of wages promulgated by the receivers. Mr. Kilgore objected, demanding the regular order.

#### The Fortifications Bill Passed. The House resolved itself into commit-tee of the whole and took up the fortifica-

tions bill. The appropriation carried in the bill, as reported, amounted to \$2.219,654, being \$5.218,759 less than the stimates, and 19,599 more than the total of the last fortifications bill. Debate was confined to brief statements by Messrs. Livingston (Ga.), and Bingham (Rep., Pa.). The latter said, that waiving until a more important bill shall be presented, discussion of the question whether the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, or threatened tariff legislation by this Con-gress, is the cause of the present financial distress for himself and Republican assodistress for himself and Republican asso-ciates on the committee, he desired to in-form the House that the general features of the proposed bill had their approval. Under the five-minute rule amend-ments recommended by the committee were agreed to as follows: Assessing one-half the expense of constructing a sewerage system at Fort Monroe, Va., against the Hotel Company and other non-military residents on the reserva-tion; reducing from \$61,000 to \$35,000 the appropriation for carriages for field gun batteries; increasing that for carriages for twelve-inch breech-loading rifled mortars from \$50,000 to \$55,000; that for mortars from \$50,000 to \$75,000; that for expenses of ordinary officers while employed on constructing from \$1,000 to \$3,000. This made a total increase of \$5,000 in the amount as reported.

The bill was then reported to the House

was passed. Pension Appropriations Bill,

The House again went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill. This bill carries an appropriation of \$151,581,570 for the year 1894-95, against estimates of \$162,681,570 and an appro-priation for the present year of \$161,531,-

The debate on the bill soon became political and heated, and from that to personal. Mr. O'Neil (Dem., Mass.), chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the bill, made a statement covering the movement of the total of the pension reli in recent years, to show why the proposed reduction had been made in the bill from the amount of estimates. Mr. O'Neil was questioned by Messrs. Hudson (Pop., Kan.) and Johnson (Rep., Ind.) as to the policy of the Pension Burcau. He answered that as a member of the Committee he did not understand, nor believe, that the Commissioner of Pensions desired or had made any attempt to reduce the allowance of pensions because The debate on the bill soon became poduce the allowance of pensions

of the depleted condition of the Treasury. The force of the clerks was generally the same as under General Raum, and was working only under instructions to enforce the laws as they found them. The unexpended balance of appropriation that was expected to remain at the close of the present fiscal year would not be caused. Mr. O'Neil said, by the suspension of pensions, for most of the suspensions have been revoked, and the pensioners have been paid the full amount due them.

Mr. Grout (Vt.) criticised Persion Commissioner Lechren and the pension policy of the administration. He referred at length to the order taking away from the local examining boards the power to ix of the depleted condition of the Treasury.

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local examining boards the power to fix the rate of disability, and said that the soldier was far safer with them, even though they were composed in some instances of ex-Confederates, than to be left to the tender mercies of the Pension Bureau with the duty assigned it of

#### evading for a large treasury deficiency. Mr. Meredith on Pension Francis.

Mr. Meredith (Dem., Va.), said that he came from a State that paid five times as much as the Green Mountain State, from which the last speaker came, for pensions, but which got no benefit there

Mr Johnson (Rep., Ind.): That's be-ause you were on the wrong side, wasn't

Mr. Meredith: May be so. But I want to remind the gentleman that the differ-ence between a patriot and a rebel is that success makes one and delear the

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.): That was Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.): That was the case in 76, anyhow.
Continuing, Mr. Meredith said, he and the people he represented believed that the pension roll should be a roll of zonor, and not contain the names of persons who are not entitled to a pension, of which class there are hundreds and thousands on the self-the said.

thousands on the roll to-day.

Mr. Grout asked for proof, and Mr. Meredith stated that he could give it, and that no gentleman had the courage to deny it when he stated upon his responsibility as a representative that from his own knowledge and observation he knew it to be true that hundreds and thous-ands of fraudulent pensioners were on

the roll.
Mr. Hopkins (Rep., III.) asked if it was not the action of the gentleman's State and others south of him that caused the

existence of that pension roll.

Mr. Meredith: No, sir; it was due to the gentleman who forced that issue upon its when we wanted peace. We have complaint against the men who are entitled to a place on the pension list. It is against those who began fighting immediately after the war and kept it

Numerous interruptions were made in the course of Mr. Meredith's remarks, by Republicans, to question him as to the actions of the Democrats upon pension nights in refusing to proceed with the business of the House in the absence of a quorum, in violation of the practice for many years, which he are wered by charging that if the Republicans would attend these Friday night sections feel would be a querum, as the Constitution requires, for the transaction of business Mercdith stated that his Intention

the benefit of the law. This care was, in. Mr. Baker remarked that the gentleman

but assertions. Mr. Funk (Rep., III.) suggested that if the gentleman from Virginia believed what he said to be true, and did not de-nounce the pensioner to the proper author-

# ities, he was not a good citizen

Mr. Meredith Shows Fight. The tenor of this remark was evidently misunderstood by Mr. Mcredith to be a reflection upon his veracity, for, with arms uplifted and a menacing look, he left the plain where he had been speaking and approached the desk ofthe gentleman from Illinois, in the centre almost of the Republican sents, "If the gentleman means to insinuate," he shouted, "that I

am not telling the truth."

The Republican members crowded around the two principal participants in the scene, and Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) stood between them.

Mr. Funk responded as nearly as could be made out in the hubbub and confusion, "I did not say that the gentleman was telling an untruth, but that if it were true, he was not a good citizen if he did not present the case to the authorities, and," shaking his fist in Mr. Meredith's face, and who still had his arm uplif'ed,

'I stand by that here and elsewhere.' The uproar was now at its height, and the shouting of the gentlemen could not be understood at the desk, but in a mo-ment Speaker Crisp seized the gavel and ment speaker Crisp sensed the gaves and called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to re-store order. Colonel Snow ran into the midst of the crowd, commanding mem-bers to take their seats. Mr. Meredith withdrew to his own side, and stood, de-manding recognition of the chair, until ordered by the Speaker to take his seat. When order was restored he was per-mitted to proceed.

He said he was not excited, and that nothing that he had recently witnessed over there (indicating by a motion of his over there (indicating by a motion of his head to the Republican side) was calculated to excite him. There was a way, however, in which he could be excited, but he opined that no gentleman on the other side of the House would take that way upon the floor of the House, and be, therefore, would dismiss the recent insident. He desired to say, in response to the gentleman from Illinois, that he was not required to act as a spy or informer, and that he would refuse to act in that and that he would refuse to act in that

capacity.
On motion of Mr. O'Neil, the committee rose at the conclusion of Mr. Meredith's remarks, and, at 4:35 o'clock, the House ook a recess until 8 o'clock, the night

#### vate pension bills only. No Quorum for Pension Bills,

The attendance upon the session of the House to-night at which private penalenbils were understood to be under consideration was larger than upon either of the two previous night sessions this term, but only about half of the number of members recessary to make a querum bers necessary to make a quorum was present. In committee of the whole fourteen bills were acted upon and laid aside with favorable reports, and at 10:35 o'clock the House adjourned.

# RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday was as follows: 9 A. M., 45; 12 M., 72; 3 P. M., 66; 9 P. M., 60; 9 P. M., 50; midnight, 45, Average, 56 1-3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2-For Virginia and North Carplina: Clean slightly colder, northwest winds, becom-ing variable.